are glabrous. Intermediate forms between the species and the variety are in Nantucket always associated with plants representing the type of the variety.

Arnold Arboretum.

AN INTERESTING LOCALITY.

E. B. Harger.

Pistapaug (or Paug) Pond is a natural pond of manifest glacial origin, about three-fourths of a mile long and a third as broad lying at the intersection of the four towns of North Branford, Guilford, Wallingford and Durham about twelve miles northeasterly from New Haven, Connecticut. It is mostly within the limits of Wallingford and Durham about one-half in each. On the east of the pond (the Durham side), one of the characteristic trap-ridges of the region, known as Pistapaug Mountain rises from the water's edge more than 200 feet above the pond which itself is at an elevation of some 400 feet above sea level. To the northwest is another trap hill; and a highway skirts closely the northern border of the pond and runs through the pass between the two hills. Westward is a broad tract of cleared land and to the south lie low wooded hills, where doubtless runs the old valley now dammed with glacial drift.

In the spring of 1903 I found in the Eaton Herbarium at New Haven a specimen of *Polymnia Canadensis* L., collected in 1880 by Prof. O. D. Allen and labeled "Trap slide near Paug Pond, Durham, "Conn." I immediately formed the resolution of exploring the region, but had no opportunity of doing so until Sept. 15, 1905. On this trip, almost at the first sight of a "trap slide" I found the *Polymnia*, but on the Wallingford side of the pond. However, on crossing to the slopes of Pistapaug Mountain I found the plant in great abundance, both near the foot and near the top of the talus-slope, which here runs directly into the water. The remoteness of the locality from houses and the extent of territory over which the plant is spread seem to indicate that is not of recent introduction, but may be considered native to Connecticut.

Although the main object of the trip was fulfilled by the re-discovery of *Polymnia*, the further results were very gratifying. At the base

of the mountain, east of the head of the pond, were found two small patches of *Arenaria macrophylla* Hook., the second station in the state. Mr. Bartlett's station (RHODORA **7**: 20) is five or six miles distant. Near the *Arenaria* grow *Phegopteris Dryopteris* Fée. and *Stellaria borealis* Bigelow, and a short distance south I found a quantity of *Pyrus Americana* DC. in full fruit, perhaps the most southerly station in the state. From the pond itself I collected *Bidens Beckii* Torr., *Potamogeton praelongus* Wulf. and *Heteranthera graminea* Vahl., the last in good flower. By the roadside, perhaps one-fourth of a mile west, a colony of *Cuphea viscossissima* Jacq. reached the best development that I have noted in this state.

As on the first trip I had only about two hours for exploration, the results seemed to justify another expedition, which was undertaken, in company with Prof. A. W. Evans, on May 30, 1906. On reaching the station noted above for *Cuphea*, we found a pool near by which was covered with a profusion of *Hottonia inflata* Ell. in flower. A little farther on in a small bog we found a few plants of *Epilobium strictum* Muhl., growing with a sedge, which later investigation showed to be *Carex brunnescens* (Pers.) Poir., and in cleared ground at the head of the pond, a quantity of *Hieracium floribundum* Wimm. & Grab. a species which has only recently been reported from the state but seems to be spreading. After searching in vain for the *Arenaria* I climbed the cliff to the top of the mountain, while Prof. Evans searched for *Hepaticae* on the slopes. I was rewarded for the rather stiff climb by the discovery of *Carex eburnea* Boott, a species previously known from Connecticut only from the limestone region of Litchfield County and from the neighborhood of Southington. Later we found *Lycopodium annotinum* L., on the borders of a swamp a few hundred feet north of the pond, an extension of range south-easterly of some forty miles. Here were also *Cornus Canadensis* L. and *Clematis verticillaris* DC. After tracing the *Polymnia* some quarter of a mile northerly from the place where it was found in September, we left the locality.

In addition to the plants noted above a peculiar gooseberry was found on the first expedition, which, after comparison at New Haven and at the Gray Herbarium, was thought to be *Ribes lacustre* Poir., and was so reported at the winter meeting of the Connecticut Botanical Society. On collection of flowers and young fruit it proved to be a form of *R. oxyacanthoides* L. peculiar in its almost spineless but

densely weak-prickly or hispid semi-prostrate stems, which seldom use more than 2–3 dm. above the ground.

Oxford, Connecticut.

Polytrichum gracile Dicks. in Maine.— In one of the wooded swamps at Middle Dam, Rangeley Lakes, Maine, there was found in Sept., 1906, one small clump of Polytrichum with leaves resembling those of *Catharinea angustata*. Prof. J. Franklin Collins, to whom the moss was sent, determined it as *P. gracile* Dicks. According to him, it is not the typical form, but agrees with one of the variations noted in Dixon and Jameson's Handbook of British mosses. The leaf-margins are about three times wider than in the type, and the lamellae are only three cells high instead of four or five. Prof. Collins has not been able to learn of any previous collection of this species in Maine.— Elizabeth Marie Dunham.

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